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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster III: United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed additional resource requirements for 2014 for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia in an amount of $22,156,200 net ($22,205,100 gross).

The General Assembly is requested to approve a total amount of $22,156,200 net ($22,205,100 gross) proposed for the Mission and to approve charging the same amount against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

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I. United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

($22,156,200)

Background, mandate and objective

1. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) was launched on 3 June 2013 under Security Council resolution 2102 (2013), following a comprehensive assessment of the United Nations activities in Somalia in support of the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia. The formation of the Federal Government of Somalia in September 2012 marked the end of eight years of political transition and the beginning of a period (2012-2016) of major political transformation. By 2016, a federal system of government must be negotiated between the Federal Government of Somalia and existing and emerging federal entities; federal institutions must be formed; a referendum on the constitution must be held; and an electoral process must be concluded with free and fair national elections. At the same time, the Federal Government of Somalia must stabilize newly recovered areas and extend its authority into the regions, including quickly delivering such tangible peace dividends as basic security and services across the country.

2. UNSOM has achieved significant milestones since its inception, including its support for the negotiations that led to the signing of the agreement in August 2013 in Addis Ababa on the formation of the Interim Juba Administration; "Puntland" elections in January 2014, with the coming into place of a new Parliament and President; the signing of the New Deal compact; peaceful change of the Federal Government and Cabinet following several months of protracted negotiations; and steady but resolute progress in the security sector reform and in the development of the judiciary and corrections institutions. The United Nations human rights due diligence policy is gaining traction among partners, including the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali National Army, while training in this area is a longer-term proposition. In addition, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General has successfully constituted the mission senior leadership team, and UNSOM and the United Nations country team were formally integrated, with effect from 1 January 2014.

3. The overall security situation in Somalia remains difficult, characterized by the continued risk of terrorist attacks, localized inter-clan and criminal violence, weak government capacity (including in the security institutions), disputes over land, the continued influx of returnees and human rights challenges. Al-Shabaab continues to attempt to undermine the Federal Government of Somalia and pursue terrorist attacks in urban centres as the AMISOM/Somali National Army offensive advances. In the light of those challenges, UNSOM will take a measured, mitigated and flexible approach to increase and consolidate its presence and establish the necessary capacity in Mogadishu and field offices in support of the Government.

4. In its resolution 2124 (2013), the Security Council further decided to authorize the United Nations to provide non-lethal support to Somali National Army elements engaged in joint operations with AMISOM through a trust fund, underlining that the support must be in full compliance with the human rights due diligence policy. The resolution also mandated that UNSOM support the Federal Government of Somalia in mapping the structure of the Somali National Army; establish command and control systems; implement procedures, codes of conduct and training to ensure the

safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment; finalize and implement a national programme on the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants and promoting respect for human rights; implement action plans on children and armed conflict; and assist the Federal Government of Somalia in the development of an effective police force.

5. The Security Council, in its resolution 2124 (2013), also signalled its intention to consider the deployment of a United Nations guard unit to strengthen security at UNSOM compounds. The Secretary-General subsequently proposed the deployment of a guard unit consisting of 410 personnel, of which the Council took note through an exchange of letters (S/2013/764 and S/2013/765).

6. The aforementioned developments, including the outcome of the electoral needs assessment mission conducted in November 2013, the Security Council's decisions to predicate support to the Somali National Army on compliance with the human rights due diligence policy and to deploy a guard unit, the development of the integrated strategic framework and the adoption of the New Deal compact have necessitated a review of the resource requirements of UNSOM for 2014. Accordingly, the Mission has undertaken a comprehensive review of its requirements, taking into account the prevailing security environment, the pace of implementation of the political road map by the Federal Government of Somalia, the actual use of existing resources and the newly established mandates and activities.

Revised planning assumptions

United Nations guard unit and enhanced security of Mission personnel

7. The proposed United Nations guard unit will form part of the overall security concept of UNSOM by providing "inner ring" static protection for the compounds of UNSOM, located inside Mogadishu International Airport. More specifically, the guard unit will:

(a) Provide static security, patrols and access control for UNSOM facilities and installations in Mogadishu, including in the event that UNSOM moves outside of Mogadishu International Airport;

(b) Act as a deterrent against possible attacks by extremist elements on those facilities and installations;

(c) Provide rapid extraction capability within Mogadishu International Airport;

(d) Support AMISOM and the Somali National Security Forces in extracting and relocating United Nations personnel who are outside the airport area in the event that they are under imminent threat of physical violence.

8. The guard unit will comprise a guard battalion and an extraction and reinforcement team, supported by an adequately composed logistics company, with a total of 410 personnel. The United Nations has accepted an offer from the Government of Uganda to provide the troops, who will be deployed in two phases. The first phase, commencing on 1 April 2014, will constitute 332 personnel with the requisite self-sustainment and contingent-owned equipment; the second phase, commencing on 1 May 2014, will constitute the balance of personnel and contingent-owned equipment.

9. In the first phase, the guard unit will provide static security for key United Nations compounds within Mogadishu International Airport and be suitably composed of a guard battalion of two company-size forces and an extraction and reinforcement team supported by an adequately composed logistics company (332 troops). In the second phase, subject to conditions, an additional company (75 troops and 3 support personnel) will be deployed for the static security of the UNSOM headquarters beyond Mogadishu International Airport. The guard unit will have the flexibility to meet emerging requirements and challenges related to the protection of United Nations personnel and installations. To enhance and optimize security, the guard unit will be accommodated in the respective United Nations compounds to provide immediate response and to deter potential aggressors. Additionally, in extremis, the guard unit will maintain one platoon-size extraction and reinforcement team to provide robust capability for the extraction and evacuation of United Nations personnel.

10. The logistical requirements for the guard unit will be a combination of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment.

11. UNSOM will strive to further improve the security of United Nations personnel by procuring more transport assets with the requisite protection to withstand attacks. In addition, the training budget for UNSOM close protection and other security personnel has been increased to ensure that the required skill sets are available in the area.

Rule of law and security institutions group

12. The rule of law and security institutions group will incorporate additional tasks outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 2124 (2013) into its ongoing activities under the mandate of resolution 2102 (2013), which will require immediate additional staffing requirements. Through the New Deal compact peacebuilding and State-building goals in the areas of security and justice, these additional tasks, as well as the Mission's assessment of the evolving needs on the ground, involve the provision of assistance in the national security, police, defence, disengagement and maritime domains, as outlined in paragraph 4 above. It will also include stabilization support planning and developments in the area of private security. In addition, in its resolution 2124 (2013), the Council mandates that UNSOM provide support for the storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of weapons, which is also included under arms and ammunition management in the peacebuilding and State-building goals.

13. In 2014, the military and police sections of the rule of law and security institutions group will support the Somali National Army in mapping the structures of the forces, establishing command and control systems, implementing procedures and codes of conduct and providing further options to develop an effective police force, particularly in the regions, since coordination in the regions will become increasingly important as AMISOM forces move into additional areas. Furthermore, the implementation of a national programme for disengaged combatants, as mentioned in resolution 2124 (2013), will also entail wider deployment into the regions. In 2013, the rule of law and security institutions group was able to make progress in the implementation of the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programme at two additional sites outside of Mogadishu. Extending this further into the regions will be a priority for the rule of law and security

institutions group in 2014. In the area of police, justice and corrections, the rule of law and security institutions group and the global focal point partner, the United Nations Development Programme, will work with international donors for the implementation of a bridging and inception plan and are finalizing a multi-year rule of law plan for the three areas.

14. The Security Council, in its resolution 2124 (2013), asks for the continuation of efforts in security sector reform towards rebuilding Somali security institutions and providing strategic policy advice and assisting the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating donor support for security sector reform and maritime security. In 2014, the rule of law and security institutions group will continue its assistance, including in such additional areas as building capacity towards the regulation and oversight of private security companies and formalizing a policy and legal framework. The group will also continue to support the Federal Government of Somalia in meeting its obligations under resolutions 2093 (2013) and 2111 (2013) in respect of the arms embargo.

15. The rule of law and security institutions group, as the key United Nations entity supporting the Federal Government of Somalia in the maritime sector, supports and facilitates a wide range of issues and development areas. It will provide secretariat support to the Federal Government of Somalia's maritime steering committee, which is expected to be established shortly, bringing together the Somali authorities and the international community. Assisting the Federal Government of Somalia in the implementation of the Somali maritime resource and security strategy will also require capacity development towards providing a better understanding of maritime issues among members of Parliament, including on the exclusive economic zone issue. The establishment of an exclusive economic zone and the passage of an anti-piracy bill, fisheries legislation and legislation for regulating the vast maritime natural resources will need to be pursued with the Federal Government of Somalia.

Human rights and protection group

16. In 2014, UNSOM will establish mechanisms to implement the human rights due diligence policy with regard to support for non-United Nations security forces through the provision of training and technical advice to AMISOM and the Federal Government of Somalia. With the adoption of Security Council resolution 2124 (2013), UNSOM has been tasked with greater accountability with respect to support for the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to strengthen the Somali National Army, implementing, inter alia, appropriate procedures, codes of conduct and training.

17. In that light, greater synergy and effort are required to implement the human rights due diligence policy. Currently, the Federal Government of Somalia has no expertise in responding to allegations of human rights violations. It does not have the required internal intervention policy, legislation or institutional measures to address issues that may fall into non-compliance with the policy. The Federal Government of Somalia needs technical support in that regard.

18. Pursuant to resolution 2124 (2013) and in support of the implementation by the Federal Government of Somalia of the action plan on children and armed conflict, the Child Protection Unit will increase its presence in the regions, especially in the context of the renewed offensive against Al-Shabaab, and will

continue to strengthen political advocacy, internal mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting, capacity-building and the sensitization of key actors, including the Somali National Army. It will also, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), advocate for specific needs of children, especially in relation to the large influx of Somali refugees expected from Kenya and potential exposure to recruitment and violence in areas of return and resettlement camps. Enhanced coordination will be achieved through, inter alia, information-sharing between UNICEF, the Federal Government of Somalia and interim regional administrations, as well as continued active participation in existing coordination mechanisms, including on disengaged combatants, in support of a protective environment for children.

Political affairs and mediation group

19. UNSOM recognizes that two road maps are the key to the political affairs and mediation group's priority for the next several years: the planning and delivery of the New Deal compact and "Vision 2016", which have the full support of the international community. The strategic focus of the group will be: (a) political inclusivity; (b) constitutional review, referendum and implementation; (c) the development of models of federalism and resource-sharing; (d) national elections planned in 2016; (e) institutional reform and good governance as part of the constitutional and elections process; and (f) political outreach, public engagement and reconciliation. Working with United Nations agencies, the group has already initiated joint programming in the constitutional review and election process with UNDP and the Federal Government of Somalia.

20. The electoral needs assessment mission conducted in November 2013 highlighted the importance of the group's engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia to establish a national independent election commission. Once it has been established, another assessment mission will follow to ascertain with the national independent election commission the nature, scope and modality of United Nations electoral assistance. The needs assessment mission highlighted the challenges faced by the Federal Government of Somalia in holding elections by 2016, including with respect to political outreach, the extension of government control, security and the meaningful participation of women. It also noted that the risks associated with uncertainty in the timeline of electoral events should be avoided to the extent possible. The political affairs and mediation group has already started to provide support to the election process, which will intensify in 2014 as the group expands its capacity, as recommended by the electoral needs assessment mission.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Gender Unit

21. There is a growing demand for the UNSOM Gender Unit to support AMISOM in finalizing and implementing its gender strategy, in providing support and in conducting predeployment and in-mission training for AMISOM soldiers and police as well as the Somali National Army, given the expansion of the presence of AMISOM on the ground under resolution 2124 (2013), which contains a request for greater collaboration and support in such areas as planning and strategic management through the new concept of operations, technical advice for an effective police force and the protection of civilians. All of those areas require gender perspectives, including gender analysis, the production of training and

sensitization materials, and technical programme development and implementation inputs. In addition, in order to fully support women's participation in electoral assistance activities, there is a need to provide continued support to the Government, parliament, electoral bodies and women's civil society organizations. UNSOM is now present in Baidoa, Kismaayo and Belet Weyne and there is an increasing need to liaise with and support women's groups in all of those regions to build their capacity and provide support for the protection and participation of women in local decision-making processes, especially taking into account that they are newly recovered areas that pose many challenges to women's safety and participation.

Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General

22. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General oversees the work of the rule of law and security institutions group and the human rights and protection group. As the Deputy Special Representative is the Chair of the joint task force on the human rights due diligence policy, comprising UNSOM, UNSOA and the United Nations country team, and the joint working group of AMISOM and the United Nations on the human rights due diligence policy, resolution 2124 (2013) has mandated additional tasks for the Office of the Deputy Special Representative, which will require a small increase in its staffing.

23. In addition, the rule of law and security institutions group's tasks implemented through the New Deal compact include providing support for national security, police, defence and the disengagement of combatants, which will require political support from the Deputy Special Representative as well as increased engagement in the regions. Moreover, it is anticipated that the planned joint AMISOM/Somali National Army offensive will result in a large number of disengaged Al-Shabaab and militia fighters who will need to join the national programme on the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants, and they will need to be hosted in rehabilitation centres. Several centres are to be established in Belet Weyne, Kismaayo and Baidoa, and the Office of the Special Representative will oversee their implementation.

New Deal and stabilization team

24. In its resolution 2124 (2013), the Security Council recognizes that a comprehensive strategy that includes political, economic and military components is needed to reduce the asymmetrical threat posed by Al-Shabaab. It urges increased collaboration among the African Union, the United Nations and the Federal Government of Somalia, including on a comprehensive approach to peace, security and development that integrates political, security and peacebuilding aspects. It praises the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to consolidate security and establish the rule of law in areas secured by AMISOM and the Somali National Army, and encourages it to continue to lead an inclusive national dialogue, with the support of UNSOM, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union, to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government of Somalia and existing and emerging local administrations and to initiate national reconciliation processes in order to accelerate efforts to establish sustainable, legitimate and representative local governance.

25. In its role of supporting this process, the New Deal and stabilization team will increase its efforts to assist the Federal Government of Somalia to continue its

stabilization efforts in locations already liberated, while at the same time establishing a stabilization programme, working with partners, in particular AMISOM and IGAD, in view of the parallel processes between ongoing stabilization efforts, reconciliation with "Puntland" and "Somaliland" and upcoming efforts in new areas. AMISOM and the Somali National Army are expected to liberate 25 additional districts from Al-Shabaab in their renewed military operation, with additional capacity provided under resolution 2124 (2013). The team will expand its support for coordination between AMISOM/Somali National Army and the civilian elements of stabilization, as well as support for the roll-out of the Government's stabilization approach in 25 districts, including by providing advice and conducting monitoring at the local level.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 1
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Initial appropriation 2014* (1)	*Additional requirements* (2)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (3)	*Total requirements 2014* (4) = (1) + (2)
Military and police personnel	126.5	7 055.7	–	7 182.2
Civilian personnel costs	18 805.5	681.1	–	19 486.6
Operational costs	29 760.3	14 419.4	6 194.8	44 179.7
Total	**48 692.3**	**22 156.2**	**6 194.8**	**70 848.5**

26. The estimated additional requirements for 2014 amount to $22,156,200 net ($22,205,100 gross). These resources would provide for the following categories: military contingents ($6,916,400), United Nations police ($139,300), international staff ($572,600), national staff ($55,000), United Nations Volunteers ($53,500), government-provided personnel ($41,600), consultants and experts ($124,800), official travel ($522,600), facilities and infrastructure ($8,636,500), ground transportation ($3,562,300), communications ($215,700), information technology ($30,700), medical ($429,200) and other supplies, services and equipment ($856,000).

Table 2
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officers*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2014 (1 January 2014)	1	2	1	6	28	25	21	1	**85**	43	–	**128**	51	29	12	**220**
Proposed revised staffing level	1	2	1	7	28	28	29	1	**97**	45	–	**142**	61	29	16	**248**
Change	–	–	–	**1**	–	**3**	**8**	–	**12**	**2**	–	**14**	**10**	–	**4**	**28**

27. A total of 28 new positions are proposed to carry out the additional mandates, as follows: 11 in the rule of law and security institutions group (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 Field Service, 2 National Professional Officer, 4 United Nations Volunteer), 5 in the human rights and protection group (1 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 National Professional Officer), 7 in the political affairs and mediation group (1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, and 4 National Professional Officer), 2 in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Gender Unit (1 P-3, 1 National Professional Officer), 1 in the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (1 Field Service) and 2 in the New Deal and stabilization team (1 P-3, 1 National Professional Officer).

II. Action required of the General Assembly

28. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To approve additional resources for 2014 in the total amount of $22,156,200 net ($22,205,100 gross) for UNSOM as set out in the present report;**

(b) **To approve a charge totalling $22,156,200 net against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.**

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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel
Panel of Experts on Yemen

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed additional resource requirements for 2014 for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, and the 2014 resource requirements for the newly established Panel of Experts on Yemen, in an amount totalling $3,940,500 net ($4,148,000 gross), as well as an update on the leadership of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel.

These requirements relate to the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen arising from the security risk assessment and recommendations of the Department of Safety and Security concerning that Office and the Panel of Experts on Yemen established by Security Council resolution 2140 (2014).

The General Assembly is requested to take note of the report, approve a total amount of $3,940,500 (net of staff assessment), and to approve charging the same amount against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

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I. Special political missions

A. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen

($1,493,100)

Background, mandate and objective

1. The Security Council has closely monitored the situation in Yemen since the beginning of the uprising in early 2011. In its resolution 2014 (2011), the Council called for a political settlement and requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices, including through visits by the Special Adviser. On 12 June 2012, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2051 (2012), in which it reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the Transition Agreement in accordance with resolution 2014 (2011). Regular briefings to the Security Council on Yemen will continue in accordance with the current 60-day reporting cycle established by the Council in its resolution 2051 (2012). Also in the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices, including through the efforts of his Special Adviser. The Council further welcomed the political engagement of the United Nations through a small presence in Yemen, consisting of a team of experts to support the implementation of the transition process, and to provide advice to the parties in conjunction with the Government of Yemen, in particular in support of the national dialogue process. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in this regard.

2. In an effort to ensure the full and effective implementation of Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012) and the Transition Agreement, in which the Yemeni sides requested the Secretary-General to, inter alia, provide continuous assistance, in cooperation with other entities, for the implementation of the agreement, including through the coordination of assistance from the international community, the Secretary-General established the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen in accordance with an exchange of letters with the President of the Security Council in June 2012 (S/2012/469 and S/2012/470). The Office has the following main functions:

(a) Provision of good offices to continue supporting the political transition in Yemen in accordance with the November 2011 Transition Agreement and Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012) and engagement with all sides in Yemen, including the Government of National Unity, other political parties, civil society organizations, women, youth and other actors in support of an inclusive Yemeni-led transition;

(b) Leading United Nations support to the National Dialogue Conference and coordinating international assistance to the Conference;

(c) Leading United Nations efforts providing support for other transition steps, including the constitutional review, constitutional referendum and new general elections in 2014;

(d) Working closely with the members of the Security Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council and other international partners;

(e) Supporting the Secretary-General's ongoing reporting obligations to the Security Council in the context of resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012).

3. The mission is headed by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, who will continue to exercise the Secretary-General's good offices role, including through regular and frequent visits to Yemen to engage closely with all Yemeni sides.

4. In its resolution 2140 (2014), the Security Council reaffirmed the need for the full implementation of the political transition, in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012). It requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices role, noted with appreciation the work of the Special Adviser, Jamal Benomar, stressed the importance of their close coordination with international partners, including the Gulf Cooperation Council, Group of Ten ambassadors, and other actors, in order to contribute to the successful transition, and in that regard, further requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in support of the transition. The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue to report on developments in Yemen, including on the implementation of the outcome of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, every 60 days.

5. By its resolution 68/247, the General Assembly approved, inter alia, a budget of $4,091,600 net of staff assessment for the Office for the year 2014. The present report is being submitted to seek additional resource requirements that have arisen subsequent to the security risk assessment and recommendations of the Department of Safety and Security, as detailed in the following paragraphs.

Revised planning assumptions

6. The Department of Safety and Security conducted a security risk assessment in March 2014 and recommended additional security measures to mitigate increasing risks to the Special Adviser. The overall security situation remains tense and volatile in many parts of Yemen. As a result, the security risk assessments change on a daily basis, owing to the high level of threat. The Special Adviser's travel patterns include travel to Yemen, almost every month, for two to three weeks at a time. His movement within Yemen is not limited to Sana'a, although it is largely confined to the capital. The Special Adviser is required to meet with a substantial number of political actors across the political spectrum. The unpredictable requirements for the travel of the Special Adviser in response to requests by local stakeholders are often decided at short notice and necessitate a dedicated security presence in the country to support the security management, planning and coordination requirements for office security and close protection operations. This needs to be maintained in Yemen prior to arrival of the Special Adviser, throughout the missions, and further into longer-term planning and preparation. This need is magnified by the fact that there is no close protection team currently based in Yemen. Such teams are made up of available security officers who can be reassigned from other United Nations offices at short notice, to complement the three existing security positions of the Office (2 Security Officer, Field Service and 1 Security Assistant, Local level). The frequency of the missions by the Special Adviser has also had an impact on the capabilities of the Department of Safety and Security team in the country to cover other security-related issues for agencies, funds and programmes operating in Yemen.

7. In order to mitigate the increasing risks, the Department of Safety and Security recommends that a full-time dedicated Chief Security Officer and close protection team be established and based in Yemen. With the establishment of the Panel of Experts on Yemen pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140 (2014), the close protection team of the Office will also supplement the Panel's close protection team, as required, when the Special Adviser is not in Yemen.

Table 1
Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Initial appropriation for 2014* (1)	*Additional requirements* (2)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (3)	*Total requirements for 2014* (4)=(1)+(2)
Civilian personnel cost	2 183.7	902.4	–	3 086.1
Operational costs	1 907.9	590.7	446.6	2 498.6
Total requirements	**4 091.6**	**1 493.1**	**446.6**	**5 584.7**

8. The estimated additional requirements for 2014 amount to $1,493,100 net ($1,637,700 gross). These resources would provide for international staff ($794,200), national staff ($108,200), facilities and infrastructure ($404,500), ground transportation ($40,000), communications ($82,200), information technology ($49,200), and other supplies, services and equipment ($50,100), and are partially offset by a reduction in the existing provision under official travel in the amount of $35,300.

Table 2
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officers*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2014	–	1	–	1	2	2	2	–	**8**	2	1	**11**	1	6	–	**18**
Proposed revised staffing level	–	1	–	1	2	2	3	–	**9**	12	1	**22**	1	10	–	**33**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	**10**	–	**11**	–	4	–	**15**

9. Proposed changes to the number and level of positions include the abolishment of one Field Service position (1 Security Officer, Field Service) in lieu of a new P-3 Chief Security Officer, 11 new Field Service positions, comprising 1 Administrative Officer and 10 Close Protection Officers, and four new Local level positions, comprising one Finance and Budget Assistant, one Logistics Assistants and two Drivers.

Extrabudgetary resources

10. In 2013, extrabudgetary resources estimated at $766,800 were utilized to support the Office of the Special Adviser in different activities, including legal and substantive expertise, mediation/facilitation and technical assistance activities aimed at supporting the political transition, including follow-up of the national dialogue process and the constitution-making process. For 2014, extrabudgetary resources are still being sought from donors. Thus far an amount of $192,300 in extrabudgetary resources under the Trust Fund in Support of Political Affairs is being used for two projects, one to support the National Dialogue process in Yemen and the other to strengthen the administrative support for the Office.

B. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

11. The present report is prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/247 (sect. VI, para. 6), in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the appropriate level of leadership arrangements for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, taking into account the importance of successful implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and to report thereon to the Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-eighth session.

12. In September 2012, the Secretary-General hosted a meeting of Member States focused on bringing attention to the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation in the Sahel region. There was broad agreement among Member States, including members of the Security Council, that the situation in the Sahel posed a threat to international peace and security and must be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Accordingly, in October 2012 the Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy for the Sahel to develop and oversee the implementation of an integrated strategy for addressing the root causes of insecurity in the region, particularly under the four pillars of security, governance, humanitarian aid and development. In its resolution 2071 (2012), the Security Council welcomed the appointment of the Special Envoy, stating that he should mobilize international efforts for the Sahel, coordinate the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy on the Sahel and engage actively in defining the parameters of a comprehensive solution to the Malian crisis.

13. As requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2056 (2012), the United Nations has developed a strategy aimed at supporting the Governments and people of the region to address the causes of instability within a sustainable and long-term perspective. The Special Envoy briefed the Security Council on 26 June 2013 and presented the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/354) on the situation in the Sahel region, which received support from the Council. Through a statement by the President of the Security Council dated 16 July 2013 (S/PRST/2013/10), the Council welcomed the proposal for a coordination mechanism as well as the specific objectives and indicative actions of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel under its three strategic goals.

14. On 1 January 2014, after extensive consultations with Member States, the Secretary-General relocated the Office of the Special Envoy from Rome to Dakar to be co-located with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. As anticipated, the move has allowed the United Nations system to

anchor the implementation of the integrated strategy for the Sahel in the region and to take advantage of the existing United Nations presence in Dakar to create economies of scale and synergies among implementing partners. During the month of January 2014, the Special Envoy, Romano Prodi, continued to galvanize international support, targeting underfunded regional infrastructure projects in the Sahel region.

15. Upon conclusion of the tenure of Mr. Prodi as Special Envoy, the responsibility for the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel was entrusted to the United Nations system in the region, by placing the Office of the Special Envoy under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. For the purposes of the implementation of the integrated strategy, the Secretary-General has asked his Special Representative for West Africa, Said Djinnit, to engage with all the countries of the Sahel region, in line with the geographical scope that was described in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/2013/354). On 24 January, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the Security Council to inform him of the change in leadership of the Office of the Special Envoy (S/2014/51). A hand-over meeting from the Special Envoy to the Special Representative was organized on 17 February 2014 in Dakar, in order to ensure continued leadership.

16. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa has already demonstrated effective leadership in overseeing the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. Under his guidance, an internal coordination mechanism was established in Dakar. Three thematic working groups are planning regional activities in the areas of governance, security and resilience, while the Special Representative is chairing a steering committee that provides overall guidance to these working groups. A series of country-specific and regional project proposals have been identified and will be validated by Sahelian countries during a consultative meeting organized by the Special Representative, to be held on 9 April 2014 in Nouakchott.

17. Recruitment for the Special Envoy and Head of the Office of the Special Envoy at the Assistant Secretary-General level is in its final stages. Upon selection, the Special Envoy and Head of Office will oversee the daily work related to the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, engage, as appropriate, with senior United Nations and non-United Nations actors, and provide political and strategic advice to the Special Representative for West Africa. In particular, under the guidance of the Special Representative the Special Envoy and Head of Office will lead the coordination of United Nations efforts in the region, especially focusing on governance, security and resilience, utilizing the United Nations coordination mechanism. He or she will focus on setting up benchmarks for monitoring the implementation of the integrated strategy, in close collaboration with the United Nations system in the region, including the regional coordinators. The Special Envoy and Head of Office will give equal attention to a number of other tasks, including proactive collaboration with the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel, co-chairing, with the African Union, the Technical Secretariat of the Coordination Platform, strengthening the partnership between the United Nations and international financial institutions and overseeing the drafting of a comprehensive report to the Security Council, as well as maintaining contacts with

countries of the region, members of the Council, bilateral and multilateral donors and relevant United Nations entities.

18. Taking into consideration the nature of the tasks presented above, the Secretary-General would like to recommend maintaining the position of the Special Envoy and Head of Office at the Assistant Secretary-General level, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. This will ensure senior guidance and political engagement at all levels required for the implementation of the strategy.

C. Panel of Experts on Yemen

($2,447,400)

Background, mandate and objective

19. The Panel of Experts on Yemen was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2140 (2014), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create, for an initial period of 13 months, a group of up to four experts ("Panel of Experts"), under the direction of the Committee established in the same resolution. The sanctions regime that the Panel will monitor consists of an assets freeze and a travel ban. The mandate of the Panel includes the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in Security Council resolution 2140 (2014), including through providing the Committee at any time with information relevant to the potential designation at a later stage of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the resolution;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 2140 (2014), in particular incidents of undermining the political transition;

(c) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an update no later than 25 June 2014, an interim report by 25 September 2014, and a final report no later than 25 February 2015;

(d) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to measures imposed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

20. In carrying out its mandate, in addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, including the Government of Yemen, the Panel of Experts on Yemen is expected to seek the cooperation and assistance of international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council and its Implementation Mechanism, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, through the Mutual Accountability Framework, the United Nations country team in Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), as well as other relevant sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security

Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

Planning assumptions for 2014

21. It is anticipated that the Panel will carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures specified in Security Council resolution 2140 (2014). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council. Subject to the security situation, the Panel is expected to conduct extensive field work and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations and make recommendations thereon. The Panel is also expected to submit to the Council an update, an interim report and a final report on its activities that would include specific recommendations.

22. The Panel will be home-based; it will be supported by a Political Affairs Officer (P-3) based in New York.

23. As a result of very high level security risks for the Panel during visits to Yemen, the Department of Security and Safety, following a security risk assessment conducted in March 2014, recommends the deployment of a fully dedicated team of close protection officers to Yemen. Within the context of this budget, it is proposed that a small full-time close protection team be established in Yemen to provide the dedicated security capacity to support the planning and coordination requirements of the Panel, to be supplemented either by close protection officers from the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen, or with additional security officers deployed from other United Nations offices.

24. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel are presented in table 3.

Table 3
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) pertaining to Yemen

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel *Performance measures* Target 2014: 10 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the Panel's reports *Performance measures* Target 2014: 7

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Briefings to the Committee (3)
- Progress reports to the Committee (4)
- Investigation reports to the Committee on the violations or implementation of the Security Council's sanctions measures (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* Target 2014: 5 (ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* Target 2014: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committee on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed (6)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* Target 2014: 32 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures *Performance measures* Target 2014: 14

Outputs

- Communications from the Panel to States and entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (34)
- Investigations by the Panel of Experts into possible violations of the measures by States and other entities (6)

External factors

25. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 4
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Requirements for 2014		*Total requirements for 2013*	*Variance, 2013-2014*
Category	*Total* (1)	*Non-recurrent* (2)	(3)	(4)=(1)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	576.5	–	–	576.5
Operational costs	1 870.9	343.5	–	1 870.9
Total	**2 447.4**	**343.5**	**–**	**2 447.4**

Table 5
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8

26. It is proposed that a position of Political Affairs Officer (P-3) be created to provide substantive advice and support to the experts by conducting research; gathering, selecting and analysing information relevant to the work of the Panel; maintaining an up-to-date knowledge of events relating to political and military issues in the region of the Arabian Gulf; and serving as a focal point for the drafting of the reports of the Panel to the Security Council Committee.

27. The latest security risk assessment, dated 6 March 2014, carried out by the Department of Safety and Security recommends the deployment of a close protection team of 16 persons, comprised of 1 Close Protection Coordinator, 3 Close Protection Shift Leaders and 12 Close Protection Officers, to mitigate the very high level of risk for the Panel during their visits to Yemen. The team would provide dedicated close protection for the Panel members, as well as close protection planning, management and coordination with the Yemeni authorities. It is also recommended that the experts and close protection team travel in armoured vehicles while in Yemen.

28. The present report includes a proposal for the establishment of a small close protection team of seven persons comprising one Close Protection Shift Leader (1 Field Service) and four Close Protection Officers (4 Field Service) supported by two Drivers (2 Local level), based in Yemen, to provide the dedicated security capacity to support the planning and coordination requirements of the Panel. The close protection team of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen will supplement the Panel's close protection team whenever the Special Adviser is not also in Yemen. Where both the Special Adviser and members of the Panel are in Yemen at the same time, additional security officers will be deployed from other United Nations offices to provide additional support to the Panel's security detail. The Panel's close protection team will report to the Chief Security Officer in the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen.

29. The estimated requirements for 2014 amount to $2,447,400 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for eight positions (1 P-3, 5 Field Service and 2 Local level) ($576,500); fees ($327,200) and official travel ($343,100) of the four members of the Panel; official travel of staff, including security officers from other United Nations offices ($343,300); acquisition of security equipment, rental of premises and security services ($346,100), purchase and rental of vehicles and related costs ($381,000), communications equipment and services ($59,900), information technology equipment and services ($23,800), and miscellaneous supplies and services ($46,500).

30. Pending the preparation of the present budget proposal, the initial requirements of the Panel of Experts on Yemen are being met through the commitment authority of the Secretary-General, in the amount of $311,900, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/249 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2014-2015, which will be restored following the decision of the Assembly on the present report.

Extrabudgetary resources

31. No extrabudgetary resources are projected for the Panel of Experts on Yemen for 2014.

II. Action requested of the General Assembly

32. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To take note of the present report;**

(b) **To approve the additional resources in the total amount of $3,940,500 net ($4,148,000 gross) for the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen and for the Panel of Experts on Yemen;**

(c) **To approve a charge totalling $3,940,500 (net of staff assessment) against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.**

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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster III: United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed additional resource requirements for 2014 for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya in an amount of $22,793,200 net ($23,204,400 gross).

The General Assembly is requested to approve an additional amount of $22,793,200 net ($23,204,400 gross) proposed for the Mission and to approve charging the same amount against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

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I. United Nations Support Mission in Libya

($22,793,200)

Background, mandate and objective

1. Following an initial pre-assessment, the Secretary-General, in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 7 September 2011 (S/2011/542), proposed the establishment of an integrated United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in a phased manner. UNSMIL was granted a three-month mandate under Security Council resolution 2009 (2011), designed to allow the United Nations to strengthen its understanding of the Libyan context and propose a longer-term presence following observations from field-based analysis and engagement with the Libyan leadership and civil society. Owing to the delay in establishing a new Government, that mandate was extended for an additional three months through Security Council resolution 2022 (2011).

2. An integrated mission planning process was undertaken under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, following the formation of the interim Government on 22 November 2011. The outcome was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 1 March 2012 (S/2012/129). On 12 March 2012, by its resolution 2040 (2012), the Council endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General and extended the mandate of UNSMIL for 12 months.

3. On 14 March 2013, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL for a further period of 12 months, by resolution 2095 (2013), in which the Council decided that UNSMIL should, in full accordance with principles of national ownership, assist the Government of Libya to define national needs and priorities throughout Libya, to match those with offers of strategic and technical advice where appropriate and to support Libyan efforts in the following areas: (a) democratic transition, including the electoral and constitution-drafting processes, while ensuring political participation of all Libyans; (b) promotion of the rule of law and monitoring and protection of human rights, particularly those of women and vulnerable groups such as children, minorities and migrants, including through support for the development and implementation of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy; (c) public security, through effective national security coordination, the demobilization, integration or reintegration of ex-combatants and the development of defence, police and security institutions; (d) countering illicit proliferation of arms, clearing explosive remnants of war and securing and managing the borders of Libya; and (e) capacity-building through coordination of international assistance to build government capacity across all sectors of the UNSMIL mandate.

4. On 14 March 2014, the Security Council again extended the mandate of UNSMIL for a further period of 12 months, by resolution 2144 (2014). Through this resolution, the Council decided that UNSMIL should work within its existing mandate to support the Government of Libya, as an immediate priority, to ensure the transition to democracy through support to the national dialogue, constitution drafting, electoral processes and facilitation of political dialogue through the provision of good offices; control unsecured arms and related materiel in Libya and counter their proliferation; and build governance capacity as part of a coordinated international effort.

Revised planning assumptions for 2014

5. The future of the UNSMIL presence will continue to be determined by a range of factors, including the number of requests by the Libyan authorities, potential changes to the timeline of the political transition, the maintenance of public order through the integration of revolutionary fighters and institution-building, and the evolution of the human rights situation, as well as any extension of the mandate by the Security Council.

6. The major foreseeable developments remain the same as stipulated by the Secretary-General in the proposed budget for 2014 (A/68/327/Add.3). However, the security situation in Libya continued to deteriorate in early 2014, and the national armed forces remain, as yet, unable to provide adequate protection to United Nations staff and premises. Threats emanating from armed clashes between rival armed groups, activities of extremists as well as general criminality as a result of a vacuum in law and order remain high.

7. In October 2013, the Department of Political Affairs, in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSMIL, deployed a joint directors' mission to Libya. The mission included directors from the Department of Field Support, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Safety and Security and the United Nations Development Programme. The mission aimed to take stock of UNSMIL and its ability to deliver its mandate in the changing and challenging Libyan context. Of paramount importance was an evaluation of the new security dynamics at play in Libya and the safety and security of staff. The joint directors' mission confirmed the urgent need to implement measures that enhance the protection of United Nations personnel and installations, especially in the light of the lack of reliable national security forces. Based on an assessment of the prevailing threats and risks for United Nations personnel and premises, the findings of the joint directors' mission and consultations within the senior management of the Secretariat, several options were considered to improve security for the staff in Libya.

8. The first option was a United Nations guard unit to enhance security arrangements. Such a guard unit would provide perimeter security and access control for United Nations facilities and installations in Tripoli. The guard unit would also be able to assist in the relocation of United Nations personnel under imminent threat of physical violence to safer locations.

9. In this regard, the Secretariat developed plans for the deployment of a United Nations guard unit comprising military units, provided as contingents by Member States, to form part of UNSMIL. Based on the recommendation of a reconnaissance team dispatched to Tripoli, the Secretary-General proposed to the Security Council on 21 November 2013 the establishment of a guard unit consisting of up to 235 military personnel mandated to guard and protect the UNSMIL compound and United Nations personnel and properties therein (S/2013/704). The President of the Security Council took note of the Secretary-General's letter on 27 November 2013 (S/2013/705).

10. The need to provide security for staff and premises in Tripoli remains an urgent priority. However, the deployment of a United Nations guard unit, while an appropriate mechanism to perform the tasks required, proved to be unfeasible in the current political and security circumstances in the country.

11. A second option was to contract an armed private security company to perform the functions of the guard unit as described above. Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 67/254, in which the Assembly recommended that the United Nations proceed with the recruitment of an armed private security company only as a last resort and when other alternatives, including protection by the host country, other support from Member States or internal United Nations system resources, are inadequate, this option was not pursued.

12. In the light of these developments, pursuant to the Secretary-General's letter and increased concerns for the safety of the civilian staffing complement, it is proposed to strengthen and restructure the Security Section of UNSMIL to increase its ability to provide security for the Mission and its staff. The strengthened Security Section will provide static security for the UNSMIL headquarters compound, and it will maintain a capacity to deploy quick reaction forces to extract United Nations personnel under imminent threat from surrounding locations. Details regarding the additional resources for 2014 for the strengthening of the Security Section, as well as the associated strengthening of the Mission Support Division, are outlined below.

Security requirements

13. Following the deterioration of the security situation in Libya and in order to enhance the security of its civilian staff members residing and working in the Mission headquarters compound, it is proposed to strengthen the Security Section with an additional 80 positions (1 P-4, 4 P-3, 75 Field Service) and logistical resources:

- One Chief Security Officer (P-4) and four Security Officers (P-3) (July-December);
- Augmentation of the existing units within the Security Section to allow for enhanced security response for the Sabha and Benghazi duty stations, by 20 Security Officer positions (Field Service) (February-December);
- Establishment of a Compound Security Unit of 45 Security Officers (Field Service) (July-December), including four handlers for a K-9 Section composed of two explosives sniffers and two guard dog detachments;
- Establishment of a Quick Response Team of 10 highly qualified Security Officers (Field Service) (July-December);
- Various items of equipment, including armoury containers, canine equipment, weapons and ammunitions, closed circuit television monitoring systems, and surveillance detection equipment.

Mission support staffing and operational requirements

14. With the proposed strengthening of the UNSMIL Security Section by 80 additional Security Officers, the Mission's international staffing complement would increase by approximately 46 per cent, and its total staffing complement would increase by approximately 28 per cent. In order to support this significant change in size and operations, it is proposed that the UNSMIL Mission Support Division also be strengthened to meet the new requirements.

15. It is proposed to establish 15 additional Mission Support Division positions in four sections (Personnel, Finance, Central Warehouse and Distribution, and

Transport and Movement Control). Nine of the proposed 15 additional positions are local level positions proposed for the Transport and Movement Control Section to perform the functions of Drivers and Mechanics.

16. The main elements of the additional resource proposal for mission support are as follows:

- Up to 20 Security Officers have been deploying to UNSMIL starting February 2014, with the remaining 60 Security Officers expected to deploy to UNSMIL starting 1 July 2014;
- UNSMIL will acquire 17 additional accommodation facilities in the Mission headquarters compound;
- In addition to the additional accommodation facilities, UNSMIL will construct prefabricated facilities for accommodation and office space in compliance with the United Nations standard rates and ratios. The proposed resources include associated equipment, facilities, maintenance services, utilities and construction services;
- The additional resource proposal includes the provision for the rental of land for the accommodation and offices locations;
- It is proposed to upgrade and replace the Mission's VHF radio communications network with Tetra Trunking Network, which also includes a global positioning system tracking feature. VHF systems are being replaced throughout the United Nations system as recommended by the Information and Communications Technology Division of the Department of Field Support, to ensure communication safety;
- The proposed additional resources also include various equipment and supplies, including: firefighting equipment, including detection devices and alarms; field defence supplies; 15 armoured vehicles, one ambulance, and one forklift; vehicle workshop equipment; satellite and mobile phones and handheld radios; and computing devices.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 1
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial appropriation 2014	*Additional requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2014*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)=(1)+(2)*
Civilian personnel costs	28 528.9	8 673.2	–	37 202.1
Operational costs	18 152.6	14 120.0	10 014.3	32 272.6
Total requirements	**46 681.5**	**22 793.2**	**10 014.3**	**69 474.7**

17. The estimated additional requirements for 2014 amount to $22,793,200 net ($23,204,400 gross). These resources would provide for 84 international staff positions (1 P-4, 4 P-3, 79 Field Service) ($8,004,900), 9 national staff positions (Local level) ($596,800), two United Nation Volunteers ($71,500), official travel

($130,400), facilities and infrastructure ($7,260,900), ground transportation ($2,692,200), communications ($1,809,300), information technology ($830,000), medical ($151,900), and other supplies, services and equipment ($1,245,300).

Table 2
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officers*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2014	1	1	3	8	11	39	40	1	**104**	69	1	**174**	33	79	4	**290**
Proposed revised staffing level	1	1	3	8	11	40	44	1	**109**	148	1	**258**	33	88	6	**385**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**4**	–	**5**	**79**	–	**84**	–	**9**	**2**	**95**

18. A total of 95 new positions are proposed for UNSMIL, comprising 80 positions for security, and 15 positions for administrative and logistical mission support functions. The proposed additional positions are distributed across the various offices as follows: 80 positions for the Security Section (1 P-4, 4 P-3, 75 Field Service), two positions for the Personnel Section (1 Field Service, 1 United Nations Volunteer), two positions for the Finance Section (1 Field Service, 1 United Nations Volunteer), one position for the Central Warehouse and Distribution Section (1 Field Service), and 10 positions for the Transport and Movement Control Section (1 Field Service, 9 Local level). All 95 positions will be based in Tripoli.

II. Action required of the General Assembly

19. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To approve the additional resources for 2014 in the total amount of $22,793,200 (net of staff assessment) for UNSMIL as presented in the present report;**

(b) **To approve a charge totalling $22,793,200 against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.**